Rare Book
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THE BOTANICAL CABINET

Consisting of

Coloured Delineations

OF

Plants,

from all Countries,

with a short Account of each.
Directions for Management &c.&c.

By

CONRAD LODDIGES & SONS

Vol. XV.

The Plates by

GEORGE COOKE.

"Even Solomon in all his glory
was not arrayed like one of these."

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1828.

D

Mo. Bot. Garden,
1893

No. 1401

Hedysarum elongatum

No. 1401.

HEDYSARUM ELONGATUM.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA.*

....

This is a native of Russia. We received seeds of it, among many others, from our worthy friend, Dr. Fischer, in 1826. It is perennial, and quite hardy, flowering in June; grows very well in a pot, or better in the full ground, in light soil. Seeds will probably ripen in this country, by which it may be increased without difficulty.

The commencement of a new volume reminds us how much reason we have to

"Begin to God,
Begin the anthem ever sweet and new,
While I extol Him, Holy, Just, and Good,
Life, Beauty, Light, Intelligence, and Love,
Eternal, Uncreated, Infinite!
Unsearchable Jehovah! God of truth,
Maker, Upholder, Governor of all!
Thyself Unmade, Ungoverned, Unupheld!
Omnipotent, Unchangeable Great God!
Exhaustless fulness, giving Unimpaired!
Bounding immensity, Unspread, Unbound!
Highest and Best, Beginning, Middle, End!
All seeing Eye! All seeing and Unseen!
Hearing, Unheard! All knowing and Unknown!
Above all praise, above all height of thought."

N.º 1402

Calceolaria plantaginea.

No. 1402.

CALCEOLARIA PLANTAGINEA.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of Chili, first raised a short time since at the Glasgow Botanic Garden, whence we received it. The flowers were produced in July and August: they are very ornamental and lasting. It will probably ripen its seeds in this country, without which there does not appear to be much chance of increase. The soil should be sandy peat, and in winter it requires keeping in the greenhouse.

No. 1403.

Spiræa vaccinifolia

No. 1403.

SPIRÆA VACCINIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

....

This is a low shrub, with many slender branches, a native of Napal. We raised it from seeds in 1824. It flowers in August, and is quite hardy, increasing itself by suckers; it may be propagated also by layers: the soil should be light loam.

Roscoea purpurea.

No. 1404.

ROSCOEA PURPUREA.

Class.	Order.
MONANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the mountains of Upper Napal, deservedly named, by Sir J. Smith, in honour of the excellent Mr. Roscoe, who has distinguished himself so much by his labours to illustrate this interesting order of plants. It flowers in June: the blossoms come out singly, each lasting a day, and succeeded by others for some time; after which the stem decays, and the root remains dormant till the spring: while in this state it should be kept dry. It requires the stove, should be planted in sandy loam, and is difficult to propagate.

Onosma taurica.

No. 1405.

ONOSMA TAURICA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

. . . .

This brilliant little plant is a native of Tauria and Caucausus. It is herbaceous and hardy, but does not last many years. The flowers usually come out in June, continuing for a considerable time. It is not easily propagated unless seeds are obtained. The soil should be light loam, either in a pot or border.

Campanula capillaris.

No. 1406.

CAMPANULA CAPILLARIS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of New South Wales. We raised it from seeds in 1825. It grows about six inches high, with many very slender stems, each of which produces numerous flowers, in a kind of panicle, coming out in succession nearly throughout the summer. It is perennial, and may be increased by separating the roots: the soil should be loam and peat.

Achillea r

No. 1407.

ACHILLEA ROSEA.

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	*SUPERFLUA.*

....

This is a native of Hungary, and was introduced in 1803; it is a hardy perennial plant, which produces its beautiful flowers from June to August. It may be cultivated without difficulty, either in a pot or the full ground, increasing freely by its creeping roots, and growing in almost any kind of soil.

No. 1408.

CALADIUM ZAMIÆFOLIUM.

Class. *MONOECIA* — Order. *POLYANDRIA.*

This very singular and curious plant, which we believe to be a native of Brazil, was introduced by the Horticultural Society, by whom it was presented to us. The leaves are from one to two feet in length, coming out of the root, as does the flower, which is very short, lying on the ground: it was produced in August. We have preserved the plant in the stove, potted in loam and peat, but have not as yet made any progress in increasing it.

Erica cinerea *atropurpurea*

No. 1409.

ERICA CINEREA *atropurpurea*.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

We understand that this beautiful variety was found originally in the Highlands of Scotland. Its flowers are exceedingly shewy and rich in colour: they continue the greater part of the summer. It flourishes best in a border of peat earth and loam, but will grow very well in a pot, and may be increased with facility by cuttings.

No. 1410.

ACONITUM NEUBERGENSE.

Class. *POLYANDRIA* Order. *TRIGYNIA.*

....

A native of Styria, also of Carniola and Hungary. It is quite hardy, perennial, and was introduced in 1823. The flowers are very beautiful: they continue from July till the end of the summer. It will thrive either in a pot or in the ground; the latter, of course, occasions it to grow much stronger: the soil should be light loam.

No. 1411.

ECCREMOCARPUS SCABER.

Class. *DIDYNAMIA* Order. *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

This beautiful climbing plant is a native of South America, lately introduced. Its stems are half shrubby, in its native country running over the bushes, and flowering nearly throughout the year. With us it blooms in the latter part of summer, and is very ornamental, especially when planted in the full ground.

It requires protection from frost, and will grow in any good garden soil, increasing either by cuttings or seeds, which ripen very well in this country.

Stachys aspera

No. 1412.

STACHYS ASPERA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*GYMNOSPERMIA.*

....

A native of Carolina, according to Michaux growing there in fields. It was introduced several years since, and appears to bear our climate very well. It is perennial, growing to about the height of a foot, and flowering in June and July.

It may be increased by separating the roots in the spring: the soil should be light loam.

Erica præcox

No. 1413.

ERICA PRÆCOX.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

This pretty little species is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced about the year 1800. It seldom grows above eight or ten inches in height, very bushy, and producing great plenty of flowers in the spring months.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth, and preserved in an airy greenhouse.

No. 1414.

CERATOCHILUS GRANDIFLORUS.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This extraordinary plant was sent to us from Trinidad, in 1824, by our distinguished and much-lamented friend, the late Sir R. Woodford. It flowered in September last. We are indebted to Mr. Lindley for its generic name, which he suggested, in allusion to the two horns of the lip. The bulbs, which are enclosed in shaggy covers, are fluted, and each bears a single leaf: from the lower part of the bulb the spathe is protruded; it is furnished with two or three bractes, is pendulous, and two-flowered. The flowers, which are exceedingly large, are very fragrant: they last but a short time.

It requires the stove, and has grown very well with us potted in moss, sawdust, and sand, with a good supply of water. It appears to increase itself by offsets.

No. 1415.

FUCHSIA MULTIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of Chili, first raised in 1820, by the Horticultural Society, from whom we obtained it. It appears to be equally hardy with the former kinds, flourishing exceedingly when planted in the full ground of a conservatory, and even bearing the winter pretty well, in a sheltered situation out of doors, provided the roots are secured from hard frost.

It is readily increased by cuttings: the soil should be light rich loam.

[illegible] phyllitides

No. 1416.

ANEMIA PHILLITIDES.

Class.	Order.
CRIPTOGAMIA	*FILICES.*

We received this interesting Fern from Sir R. Woodford, at Trinidad. It requires the stove, and should be potted in sandy peat soil. We have not yet been able to increase it, as it is very slow in its growth. It produces its fructification at different seasons in succession, and with us grows little more than a foot in height.

Plumier, who discovered this plant in the forests of the island of St. Domingo, has given an excellent figure of it, drawn and engraved by himself, No. 156 of his Ferns. In the preface to that admirable work we find these delightful and refreshing sentiments: "I know that God has directed us to lift up our eyes towards Heaven, whence cometh all our help; but He has made these eyes moveable, and He permits them to glance upon the earth, there to

admire those wonders in which His Divine Providence shines forth in ten thousand ways. Excited by the diversified beauties which are displayed in plants, we may well exclaim, in fervent thanksgiving, bless the Lord all His works, in all places of His dominion; bless the Lord, O my soul! Such gratitude is justly merited, since from the greatest to the smallest—from the Cedar of Lebanon to the Hyssop that springeth out of the wall—each contains so many wonders that we are obliged to regard them as splendid prodigies placed by God upon the earth."

Liatris sphæroidea

No. 1417.

LIATRIS SPHÆROIDEA.

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	*ÆQUALIS.*

A native of the high mountains of Carolina, where it was discovered by Michaux. It is a hardy herbaceous plant, growing about three feet high, and flowering in September and October: the flowers begin to open at the top of the stem, and go on downward, as is the case with the other species: they last a long time.

The soil should be loam and peat: the plant may be increased by dividing its tuberous root, or more extensively by seeds, which sometimes ripen in this country.

Phlox divaricata

No. 1418.

PHLOX DIVARICATA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This pretty plant is a native of North America: it was cultivated by Miller in 1758. Pursh found it on mountains from Pennsylvania to Virginia. With us it is quite hardy, perennial, and grows to about a foot high, flowering in the beginning of summer.

It may be increased without difficulty by separating the roots in the spring: the soil should be light loam.

Zephyranthes candida

No. 1419.

ZEPHYRANTHES CANDIDA.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

A native of Peru, whence we received bulbs of it, in 1822, from our lamented friend General Paroissien. It flowers in September and October, growing about six inches high. We have hitherto kept it in the greenhouse, but it will probably succeed very well in a sheltered place without.

It will increase itself by offsets. The soil should be sandy loam.

istemon angustifolium

No. 1420.

PENTSTEMON ANGUSTIFOLIUM.

Class. *DIDYNAMIA* Order. *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

This pretty plant is a native of Mexico, and we believe was first raised by Mr. Barclay, who communicated it to us. It has a herbaceous stem, growing to the height of two feet, and producing its elegant flowers in the latter part of the summer. It is usual to keep it in the greenhouse during winter, but in the spring it should be planted in a border, where it will bloom in far greater abundance and perfection than if kept in a pot.

It is easily propagated by cuttings, and flourishes in any good garden soil.

Trifolium fimbriatum

No. 1421.

TRIFOLIUM FIMBRIATUM.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA.*

....

A native of the western parts of North America, discovered in 1825, by Mr. Douglas, who brought it to the Horticultural Society, from whom we received seeds of it. It flowers in June, and appears to be perennial and quite hardy, growing in a pot to the height of six inches. It is a pretty plant, easily cultivated. The soil should be light loam.

Lysimachia longifolia

No. 1422.

LYSIMACHIA LONGIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of North America, being found from Pensylvania to Virginia, in wet woods, near ponds. It is a hardy perennial plant, growing with us to about a foot in height, and flowering in July and August. It may be kept either in the full ground or in a pot, in loam and peat soil, and should have plenty of moisture.

The flowers of this plant display much beauty: they silently remind us of our Universal Creator, who has revealed to us, in His Holy Word, that "Christianity which is so suitable to us in the benefits and sweetness of it. What a happy religion is it that employeth men in nothing but receiving good to themselves, and in doing good to themselves and others,—whose work is only the receiving and improving of God's mercies, and loving and delighting in all that is good, rejoicing in

the tastes of God's love on earth, and in the hopes of perfect felicity, love, and joy for ever. Is not this a sweeter life than tiresome unprofitable speculations?"

Selago fascicularis.

No. 1423.

SELAGO FASCICULATA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*GYMNIOSPERMIA*

....

This pleasing plant was first introduced, in 1774, by Mr. Masson, from the Cape of Good Hope, of which it is a native. It is half shrubby, requires the green-house protection, and flowers abundantly during the summer, growing about a foot in height.

Seeds of it are frequently sent home in collections from its native country, by which it may be easily raised. It should be potted in light loam.

Tigridia pavonia.

No. 1424.

TIGRIDIA PAVONIA.

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*TRIANDRIA.*

A native of Mexico, first discovered and figured by Hernandez, but not introduced till 1796. It has a bulbous root, and is almost hardy, growing very well either in a pot or in the full ground. It flowers in succession for a considerable time in the latter part of summer, though its splendid blossoms singly last but a few hours. It increases itself freely by off-sets: the soil should be sandy peat and loam.

Cœlogyne fimbriata.

No. 1425.

CŒLOGYNE FIMBRIATA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

This has lately been introduced from China: it has a trailing stem, bearing about three bulbs, one after the other, the last of which only produces a flower, which is of a pleasing form, but without scent. Our plant continued in bloom during the greater part of the months of October and November.

It must be preserved in the stove, and potted in vegetable earth, with a little sand. It increases itself slowly, putting out roots at the joints.

No. 1426.

ERICA PETIVERI.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced about the year 1800. It is a low growing kind, with rigid branches, and flowers in the latter part of the summer. It requires the usual protection of an airy greenhouse, and should be potted in sandy peat earth, increasing slowly by cuttings.

No. 1427.

CLETHRA ACUMINATA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This plant is a native of the high mountains of Carolina: it was introduced in 1806, by Mr. Lyon. Pursh describes it as growing to the size of a tree. It is quite hardy with us, and flowers in August. It may be increased by layers, and flourishes in a border planted in peat earth and loam.

Iris moræoides.

No. 1428.

IRIS MORÆOIDES.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was early introduced, having been cultivated by Miller in 1758. Its flowers are exceedingly delicate, and though not lasting, a succession of them is continued through the greater part of the summer.

It is readily increased by separating the roots, and will grow in any light soil, requiring the common green-house protection during the winter.

No. 1429.

PENTSTEMON ATROPURPUREAM.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

This is a native of Mexico, lately introduced by Mr. Barclay, from whom we received it. It is perennial, or rather half shrubby, growing about two feet in height, and producing its rich and beautiful flowers in the autumnal months.

It requires the shelter of a greenhouse, or frame, in winter, to save it from frost, and may be increased by cuttings, which easily strike root. The soil should be rich loam.

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No. 1430.

ALOE EXPANSA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This neat little plant was introduced in 1796, from the Cape of Good Hope. It flowers towards the end of summer, and may be increased by off-sets, which it occasionally produces. In winter it must be kept in a greenhouse, to defend it from frost, and should be potted in light sandy loam.

The Aloes are an interesting family, exceedingly diversified in form and size, and many of them possessing great beauty. They are peculiarly adapted to gratify the taste of an individual whose time and means are limited: a small house would hold a choice collection of them, and few plants are cultivated with so very little trouble, for in winter they want only to be kept from freezing, and will do without any water.

Solanum myrtifolium

No. 1431.

SOLANUM MYRTIFOLIUM.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a beautiful species of this very numerous family: its leaves are thick, and of a deep glossy green: the flowers are produced in the latter part of summer and autumn.

We received it from our kind friend Mr. Shepherd, of Liverpool, who had it from South America. It requires the heat of a stove, and may be increased by cuttings: the soil should be light loam.

N° 1472

Erica crinita.

No. 1432.

ERICA CRINITA.

Class.	*Order.*
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, lately introduced. Its flowers are very beautiful: they appear in the spring and summer, and are of long duration.

It requires the shelter of an airy green-house in winter, and may be increased slowly by cuttings: the soil should be sandy peat earth.

Lychnis coronata

No. 1433.

LYCHNIS CORONATA.

Class. DECANDRIA — Order. PENTAGYNIA.

Native of China, introduced in 1770, by Dr. Fothergill. It is a beautiful herbaceous plant, and although tolerably hardy, flowers more perfectly when kept in a greenhouse during the summer, through the greater part of which its blossoms are produced. It may be increased by separating the roots in spring, or by cuttings of the stems: the soil should be peat and sand.

In this reviving season, when in a more peculiar manner every thing around us conspires to prove the gracious and benign care of the Almighty over our real comfort and happiness; now when universal nature wears one smile of joy; how delightful to yield ourselves anew, with humble, calm, and unreserved confidence, to the Lord, whose every act is but love and goodness to His creatures. How tenderly does our Divine Saviour invite to come unto Him

all who labour and are heavy laden. And who, alas! is not labouring under some burden or other? He is meek and lowly in heart; He is waiting now to give sweet rest to every weary heart that thirsteth after Him. Ah! how easy is His gentle yoke, how light His burden to the soul; how full of love, and joy, and peace, both temporal and eternal!

Hedysarum obscurum.

No. 1434.

HEDYSARUM OBSCURUM.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA.*

....

This is from the Alps of Switzerland and Austria; it has been long cultivated in this country, but nevertheless is not at all common.

It will grow either in a pot or in the full ground, being quite hardy. The flowers, which are very pretty, are produced during the summer months, when the plant is usually about a foot in height: it is herbaceous, and may be increased by dividing the roots, and planted in light loam.

No. 1435.

LOBELIA FULGENS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of Mexico, introduced by the celebrated travellers Humboldt and Bonpland: it is perennial, and produces its flowers, which are of an inimitably brilliant scarlet, from July till the frost cuts them off. It should be kept in a pot in a sheltered place in winter, but in spring ought to be planted in a border.

It is easily increased by separating the roots, and grows in any good garden soil.

Leucopogon polystachyus.

No. 1436.

LEUCOPOGON POLYSTACHYUS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the south coast of New Holland, and was first discovered by Mr. Brown: it is a low bushy shrub, producing a great number of small flowers, which appear in June and July.

It may be increased by cuttings: the soil should be sandy peat, and the plants require the protection of a greenhouse in the winter.

Monarda punctata.

No. 1437.

MONARDA PUNCTATA.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of North America: it has been long known in England, having been cultivated in 1714, by Fairchild.

It is a perennial plant, growing to about a foot in height: being not very hardy, it is usually destroyed in severe winters, which accounts for its not being plentiful, as it increases readily by dividing the roots. It will grow in any good light soil.

Pentstemon pulchellum.

No. 1438.

PENTSTEMON PULCHELLUM.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

This is a native of Mexico: it requires the protection of the greenhouse in winter, but in summer does best planted out in a border, where it will flower in great abundance till the approach of frost.

It is easily raised by cuttings, and will thrive in almost any kind of soil.

Begonia semperflorens

No. 1439.

BEGONIA SEMPERFLORENS.

Class.	Order.
MONŒCIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

....

We received this pretty plant from Mr. Barclay: we believe it is from South America. It requires the stove, and is a desirable article for it, as it continues almost constantly in bloom.

It is propagated without difficulty by cuttings, and should be potted in light loam.

Dichorisandra oxypetala

No. 1440.

DICHORISANDRA OXYPETALA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of Brazil, and has lately been introduced. It grows about a foot high, and flowers in summer and autumn, producing a few blossoms at a time, but continuing long in succession.

It requires the stove, and may be propagated by cuttings, or separating the roots. The soil should be light loam.

Pittosporum tomentosum.

No. 1441.

PITTOSPORUM TOMENTOSUM.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of New South Wales, which has been lately introduced: it is a good evergreen shrub, of moderate size, flowering from January to April. The blossoms are very sweet, the leaves and branches covered with a kind of short down.

It requires the greenhouse in winter, and may be increased by cuttings or seeds, which are sometimes sent to this country. The soil should be loam and peat.

Podalyria sericea.

No. 1442.

PODALYRIA SERICEA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: it has been long cultivated in greenhouses in this country, but being of difficult propagation, has never been common. It flowers generally in the winter season. Its silvery foliage makes a pleasing constrast with other plants.

Seeds are sometimes brought over, by which it is easily raised. The soil should be sandy loam.

No. 1443

Erica vernix.

No. 1443.

ERICA VERNIX.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced about the year 1810. It flowers in the spring, lasting a very long time, and is a very beautiful kind.

It requires the usual protection of an airy greenhouse, will increase by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

No. 1444.

No. 1444.

MELASPHÆRULA PARVIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced by Mr. Synnet, in 1821: with us it flowered in February. It is a curious, though not showy, bulbous plant, requiring the greenhouse protection. It dies down in summer, and the bulb pushes out again in autumn.

It is increased by offsets, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

Astrapæa Wallichii

No. 1445.

ASTRAPÆA WALLICHII.

Class. *MONADELPHIA* — Order. *POLYANDRIA.*

Supposed to be a native of Madagascar, but was first sent to this country by the indefatigable Dr. Wallich, whose valued name it bears. It grows to a small tree, with spreading branches and leaves frequently more than a foot in diameter, forming a fine shade.

Its flowers are produced in the winter months in large pendulous bunches. It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and peat, and preserved in the stove.

Rhododendron dauricum.

No. 1446.

RHODODENDRON DAURICUM.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was introduced in 1780. It is a native, according to Pallas, of the sub-alpine tracts of eastern Asia, near the rivers Jenisea and Uda, in Pine woods, abundant about Baikal, and extending through the deserts of the Mongols to China and Thibet. In its native places it flowers in April and May, but from the much greater warmth of our country, it usually comes out here in December or January.

It is easily increased by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth. It should be kept under glass, to save the young shoots from the late frosts. It seldom grows more than from one to two feet high: the flowers are exceedingly beautiful.

How often do "men of science dwell

with rapture on the productions of nature, while they contemn their Author. Nature throws out charms which act on them with magic force; but unless their moral taste be corrected by the sweet influences of Divine Grace, they admire the gift more than the Giver; talk of nature as if she were a self-existent being, who forms her own beauties, and mixes up her own fragrance; and decry, as fanatical and absurd, all devout acknowledgments of His presiding care, who upholds and adorns all things by the word of His power."

Calothamnus clavata

No. 1447.

CALOTHAMNUS CLAVATA.

Class.	Order.
POLYADELPHIA	*ICOSANDRIA.*

. . . .

This pleasing plant is a native of New South Wales, and was introduced by Mr. Mackay in 1825. It flowers in the spring and summer, and requires the usual green-house protection.

It may be propagated by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and peat soil. It grows to a moderate sized, well-formed, bushy shrub, and is preserved without difficulty.

Ruellia picta

No. 1448.

RUELLIA PICTA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

We raised several of these plants from seeds, which arrived in some earth from the island of Dominica. It is low in growth, flowering freely at different seasons, requiring the warmth of a stove.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in light loam.

No. 1449.

AMARYLLIS RUTILA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This elegant bulbous plant is a native of Brazil, and was first introduced into this country by the late Mr. Griffin, of Lambeth; whose collection of this family was at one time unrivalled.

It requires the stove, flowers in winter and spring, and increases itself by offsets. The soil should be sandy loam.

Hovea elliptica

No. 1450.

HOVEA ELLIPTICA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

....

A native of the West Coast of New Holland, found by Mr. Menzies, at King George's Sound. It has been lately introduced, and produces its pretty flowers in February and March.

The plant is of low stature, growing slowly, and difficult to increase, unless by seeds, which are not easily obtained: it will therefore, probably, never be very common. The greenhouse is necessary for its preservation; and it should be potted in sandy peat soil.

No. 1451.

LEUCOPOGON INTERRUPTUS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the South coast of New Holland, where it was first discovered by Mr. Brown. It is a neat, smooth shrub, growing to the height of three feet or more. The leaves are clustered in whorls, towards the ends of the branches. The flowers come out in little spikes, usually terminal: they are exceedingly beautiful viewed through a microscope, but most of their beauty is lost to the naked eye.

It requires the greenhouse, is increased with difficulty by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

[illegible]a carnea.

No. 1452.

ERICA CARNEA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of Austria, Switzerland, and Silesia, introduced in 1763 by the late excellent Earl of Coventry. It was not much known in England till 1785, or thereabouts, when many plants of it were imported from Holland, and it was long known by the appellation of Dutch Heath. It rarely exceeds a foot in height, and is very branching, the lower twigs lying on the ground. The flowers appear in autumn, among the leaves: they do not open till early in the following year, often in February, or even January, if mild. The plant loves cold: it is easily increased by cuttings, and thrives in a border planted in peat earth and loam.

No. 1453.

Erica discolor.

No. 1453.

ERICA DISCOLOR.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

Native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced about the year 1792. It flowers in the spring, lasting long in bloom.

It is of middling growth, not very delicate in habit, requiring the greenhouse, with a large share of air at all seasons.

It may be increased by cuttings with facility, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

Crocus pusillus.

No. 1454.

CROCUS PUSILLUS.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of Italy: it was introduced in 1824 by Professor Tenore. It flowers in March, and is somewhat delicate, but very beautiful, as are the whole family.

It increases itself without difficulty by its bulbs, and should be planted in a warm border, in sandy soil.

No. 1455.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *rosa sinensis.*

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

This is a bold flowering variety, apparently blooming freely, and in even the present state of extended cultivation of these splendid plants, may be considered as sufficiently distinct to merit a place in any greenhouse. It was first raised from seeds, by Mr. Chandler.

Its time of flowering is the same as the other kinds, in spring. It requires the usual protection of the greenhouse, and is increased by engrafting on the stock of the single sort.

Alonsoa intermedia

No. 1456.

ALONSOA INTERMEDIA.

Class. *DIDYNAMIA* Order. *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

This genus is originally from Chili and Peru. The present plant is supposed to be a mule, between the incisifolia and linearis. It has been long cultivated, and is a very beautiful greenhouse plant, perpetually flowering. It may be increased without difficulty by cuttings, and should be potted in light loam.

No. 1457.

HOVEA PURPUREA.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA.*

This elegant plant is a native of New South Wales: it has been lately introduced, and flowers in February and March. It requires the greenhouse, and should be potted in sandy peat earth. The propagation of it is slow and difficult by cuttings: unless therefore seeds can be obtained, it will probably remain scarce.

"Each flower, arrayed in beauty and breathing perfumes, courts our affections for its infinitely amiable Author. Not a bird that warbles, nor a brook that murmurs, but invites our praise, or chides our ingratitude. All the classes of fruits deposit their attestations on our palates, yet seldom reach our hearts. They give us a proof of the Divine Benignity; a proof as undeniable as it is pleasing, and too often

as ineffectual also. In short, the whole creation is a kind of magnificent embassy from its Almighty Lord; deputed to proclaim His excellencies, and demand our homage. Yet who has not disregarded the former, and withheld the latter? How few walk as seeing Him, who is Invisible, or have fellowship with the Father of spirits! Though to walk before Him, is our highest dignity, and to have fellowship with Him, is our only felicity."

No. 1458.

SCOTTIA DENTATA.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA.*

....

A native of New Holland, found by Mr. Brown on the south-west coast. It is a neat looking plant, with flowers of a singular colour, which appear at various seasons. It was first introduced into Kew in 1803.

It requires the greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings: the soil should be sandy peat and loam.

Arabis albida

No. 1459.

ARABIS ALBIDA.

Class.	Order.
TETRADYNAMIA	*SILIQUOSA.*

....

This is a native of Tauria, and was introduced in 1798. It is perennial, and is a very pleasing, early plant, producing its delicate flowers in March: they are so hardy as not to appear at all affected by the rough weather often experienced at the season.

It may be kept in a small pot, in light loam, and is increased by separating the roots.

Acacia graveolens.

No. 1460.

ACACIA GRAVEOLENS.

Class. *POLYGAMIA* Order. *MONOECIA.*

. . . .

A native of New Holland, introduced in 1820. It appears to be distinct from any of the 258 described by Decandolle as appertaining to this extensive genus. The branches are angular and furrowed, the leaves without stipules: they are linear-lanceolate, ending in a very small hooked point, having two very conspicuous nerves running their whole length: their smell is powerful, and unpleasant.

It flowers in March and April, in round heads, with short stalks coming out at the axils from one to three together. The flowers are fragrant.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and peat soil.

No. 1461.

AZALEA INDICA *purpurea.*

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This elegant plant was introduced about 1819, by Mr. Brookes, from China, where, with many other fine varieties, it is much cultivated. It usually flowers in our green-houses in March and April, lasting a considerable time. In summer it should be placed in a shady situation, and may be increased with facility by cuttings. The soil should be peat and loam.

Scilla bifolia *alba.*

No. 1462.

SCILLA BIFOLIA *alba.*

Class. Order.
HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

The white variety of this little Squill is a very agreeable spring plant, flowering in mild seasons as early as March. It is a native of shady groves in Germany, France, Italy, and Greece, and has been long cultivated in this country. It is perfectly hardy, and increases itself freely by offsets from the bulbs. The soil should be sandy loam.

No. 1463.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *knightii.*

Class. — Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

....

This pretty variety was raised from seeds, by Mr. Joseph Knight. It is free in flowering, and the blossoms open at the usual season, early in the spring. It may be considered well deserving cultivation. The same treatment is recommended for it as for the other kinds, keeping it under glass the whole year, excepting, perhaps, August and September. The soil should be decayed turf, with a liberal supply of water. Like the other sorts, it is increased by grafting upon the single stock.

No. 1464.

ANDROMEDA CALYCULATA.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of North America, found on mountains from Canada to Virginia. With us it is a very hardy evergreen shrub, growing to the height of two feet. It may be increased without difficulty by layers. The soil should be peat and loam.

The flowers are among the earliest of woody plants, being produced in March, and in a mild season sometimes in February. They are delicate in form and of purest white, which renders them at the close of the winter season peculiarly agreeable.

" With what sweet affections, meditations, and expressions, should we live, if we lived but according to the rate of those mercies upon which we live! Love and joy, and thanks and praise, would be our very lives. What sweet thoughts would

mercy breed and feed in our minds when we are alone! What sweet apprehensions of the love of God, and life eternal, should we have in prayer, reading, sacraments, and other Holy ordinances! Sickness and health, poverty and wealth, death as well as life, would be comfortable to us, for all is full of Mercy."

Doronicum caucasicum.

No. 1465.

DORONICUM CAUCASICUM.

Class. *SYNGENESIA* Order. *SUPERFLUA.*

According to Marshal Bieberstein, in his Flora, this grows in the Caucasian mountains. It was introduced in 1815, and is a very hardy herbaceous plant, flowering here in March and April, at about six inches in height. It may be preserved in a small pot, in light loam, and will increase itself freely by its creeping roots.

Erica archeriana

No. 1466.

ERICA ARCHERIANA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* — Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

This elegant heath was introduced from the Cape about the year 1800, and named in honour of the late Lady Archer, whose collection of heaths was at one time the finest in this country.

It flowers at various seasons, particularly in the spring: it requires the usual green-house treatment, and may be increased by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.

Erica sparsa

No. 1467.

ERICA SPARSA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced about the year 1800. It is not a very splendid species, but the flowers, when closely examined, are very neat and delicate in their structure.

It requires an airy greenhouse, may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

No. 1468.

ASPIDISTRA LURIDA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is said to be a native of China: it is a most singular looking plant, from a sort of knobby root producing three or four upright leaves, eight or nine inches in length, and in the months of March and April a number of dingy coloured flowers, lying on the ground.

It requires the heat of the stove, and may be increased by separating the roots: the soil should be loam and peat.

ornithophora

No. 1469.

ACACIA ORNITHOPHORA.

Class. *POLYGAMIA* Order. *MONOECIA.*

....

This is a very pretty shrub from New Holland, whence it has lately been introduced: the leaves are fancied to represent something like the outline of a small bird, the hooked end forming the beak; whence its rather disputable name.

It requires the greenhouse or conservatory, for which latter it is particularly well adapted, as it thrives best out of a pot. The flowers are usually produced in March: they are fragrant.

It may be increased by cuttings or seeds: the soil should be loam and peat.

No. 1470.

DODONÆA ATTENUATA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA*.

....

This genus was named by Linnæus after R. Dodonæus, a celebrated Flemish physician and botanist of the 16th century, who published several works on plants, particularly Pemptades, or Thirty books of the history of plants, with many wood-cuts, which at that period must have been a very respectable performance.

Our species is from New Holland, lately introduced: it is diœcious, as are most of the kinds: the leaves are very narrow, and minutely toothed: it flowers in April, may be increased by cuttings or seeds, requires the greenhouse, and should be potted in loam and peat earth.

No. 1471.

VIOLA SAGITTATA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This little Violet is from North America: it grows, as we are informed by Pursh, on dry hills from New England to Virginia. We received it from Philadelphia last autumn, and it flowered in April. It is of small size, the whole plant not exceeding three or four inches. It is quite hardy, and may be cultivated with facility in a small pot, in light loamy soil, increasing by dividing its roots.

Erica australis.

No. 1472.

ERICA AUSTRALIS.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

An upright, rigid shrub, with ash-coloured bark, found in Spain and Portugal, according to Brotero, on sandy hills and arid wastes, common in Estremadura, and less so in Beira, flowering there in winter and spring. It was introduced into England about 1763, by the Earl of Coventry.

With us it blooms in April and May, and succeeds pretty well in the full ground, if a little sheltered; or it may be kept in a pot in a frame, with a slight covering, in severe weather. It is readily increased by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.

Leontice thalictroides

No. 1473.

LEONTICE THALICTROIDES.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of North Ameriea, growing in shady places on mountains, from New England to Carolina. It is a hardy, herbaceous plant, with a knobby root, whence arises a stem of about a foot in height, which produces its flowers in April or May.

It may be increased by dividing the roots, which should be planted in light loam.

No. 1474.

ORTHROSANTHUS MULTIFLORUS.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA*.

A native of New Holland, sent to Mr. Mackay by Mr. Baxter, who collected it at Lucky Bay. It is similar in habit to the Patersonia, and easily cultivated in the greenhouse, flowering in April and May. The flowers open in the morning, and last but a few hours, but more are produced in succession for a considerable time. It may be increased by dividing the roots. The soil should be sandy peat.

" The unwillingness on the part of men of science to acknowledge God in the exquisite workmanship of His hands, is an incontestible proof of the derangement which sin has introduced into the moral world. When man existed in his primeval state of innocence, we have reason to believe, on the authority of the Mosaic statement, that after regaling himself during the

day with the luxuries of his garden, and surveying the scenery which was spread around him, he spent the cool of the evening in holy fellowship with his Maker. And it was not till after the first act of transgression that he manifested any disposition to shun the Divine presence; which to an innocent being, or to one reconciled through the blood of the Lamb, is the sweetest source of bliss; while the guilty and the depraved wish to elude it, as no less repugnant to their taste, than appalling to their feelings."

No. 1475.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *crassinervis.*

Class. *MONADELPHIA* Order. *POLYANDRIA.*

This variety was introduced a few years since from China, we believe by Captain Rawes. We first noticed it in Mr. Kent's collection, from whom we obtained it. At first sight the flowers bear much resemblance to the anemoniflora, but the colour is paler, and the form more cupped: the leaves are also different, being much wrinkled, while of the other kind they are peculiarly flat and smooth.

It requires the usual management, may be increased by grafting on the single stock, and must be preserved in the greenhouse. It blooms at the same season as the other kinds; the flowers have the valuable property of remaining for a long time, and not dropping off while quite fresh, as is usual with the anemoniflora.

Viburnum obovatum

No. 1476.

VIBURNUM OBOVATUM.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *TRIGYNIA.*

A native of South Carolina and Georgia, growing along the margins of rivers; common about the termination of tide waters, according to Elliott. We have had it in cultivation several years, and find that it does not support the cold of our winters out of doors. In the greenhouse it succeeds very well, and produces its delicate flowers in April. It may be increased by cuttings: the soil should be loam and peat.

No. 1477.

EUPHORBIA LOPHOGONA.

Class. *DODECANDRIA* Order. *TRIGYNIA.*

A native of Madagascar. We received it last year from the Jardin du Roi, at Paris, where we believe it was first raised in Europe. The leaves are very beautiful, much resembling those of Plumieria, having a rich and delicate gloss on their surface. The stem is erect, pentagonal; on each side of every petiole is a kind of crest of short thick hairs, the base of which remains after the leaves drop, then forming the angle of the stem.

It requires the stove, will increase by cuttings: the soil should be light loam. In the winter season it should have but little water.

No. 1478.

LEUCOJUM PULCHELLUM.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a pretty spring plant, producing its delicate flowers in the month of April, or sometimes March: we have not been able exactly to ascertain its native place. It may be cultivated with facility, better in the ground than a pot, planted in sandy loam, increasing itself by offsets from the bulbs, and is quite hardy.

No. 1479.

GREVILLEA ROSMARINIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of New Holland, introduced about 1820: it grows to the height of three feet, and produces its pleasing flowers in long succession during the spring and summer.

It requires the protection of the greenhouse in winter, and may be increased by cuttings: the soil should be sandy peat.

Primula decora

No. 1480.

PRIMULA DECORA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This pleasing little plant is a native of the Alps of Switzerland. With us it produces its flowers in abundance in April. It is quite hardy, and succeeds very well in a pot, in light loamy soil. It may be increased occasionally by dividing the roots.

No. 1481.

ALOE HUMILIS.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and according to Mr. Haworth, was cultivated in 1731. It is a very desirable kind, producing its beautiful flowers regularly in April and May, and sometimes later.

It requires the simple protection of the greenhouse in winter, with little or no water during that season: in the summer it should be placed in a sunny situation, out of doors. It increases itself occasionally by offsets: the soil should be sandy loam.

Cochlearia danica

No. 1482.

COCHLEARIA DANICA.

Class.	Order.
TETRADYNAMIA	*SILICULOSA.*

A native of Denmark, and other northern countries of Europe. It is a minute plant, growing only to an inch or two in height, and increasing itself freely.

It flowers in March and April, and should be kept in a small pot, planted in light loam, being, of course, perfectly hardy.

No. 1483.

SCILLA ITALICA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a pleasing spring plant, producing its delicate flowers in the months of April and May. It is supposed to be a native of Italy, (Portugal, according to Miller,) and was found at Nice by Allioni. In England it was cultivated in 1629, but is not by any means common, being sometimes destroyed in a severe winter, though not injured by ordinary cold.

It increases itself by offsets, growing freely in light loamy soil.

Blighia sapida

No. 1484.

BLIGHIA SAPIDA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This interesting tree was named by Mr. König, in Annals of Botany, " in honour of Admiral W. Bligh, whose services rendered to botanical science, in the transportation of rare plants from remote countries, have procured him this compliment."

It is a native of tropical Africa, and was brought to the West Indies in 1778, where it is now become naturalized. The fleshy tunic, or support of the seed, is said to be a delicate article of cookery.

It has grown with us to the height of twenty feet, and flowered in the month of April, in the stove, which is necessary for its preservation: we have not hitherto propagated it. The soil should be rich loam: it is a robust and vigorous growing plant, and appears likely to ripen its fruit with us.

Viola dentata

No. 1485.

VIOLA DENTATA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of North America: it grows, by Pursh's account, in wet meadows and woods, in Pennsylvania: we received ours in 1828, from Philadelphia: it flowered in April and May. It is quite a small kind, not being altogether more than three inches high.

It appears to be easy of cultivation in a small pot, in loam and peat soil, and will increase by separating its roots.

Ribes alpinum

No. 1486.

RIBES ALPINUM.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of mountainous woods in the northern parts of Europe: it is a stout bush, growing often to four or five feet in height. The flowers appear in April, and the berries ripen in September; they are of a fine red colour, but clammy and insipid.

It will grow in any garden soil, and is easily increased by layers or cuttings.

"We should not now and then, for a recreation, light upon a flower, and meditate on some mercy of the Lord, but make this our work from day to day, and keep continually upon our souls the lively tastes, and deep impressions of the infinite goodness and amiableness of God. When we love God most, we are at the best, most pleasing to God; and our lives are sweetest to ourselves: and when we steep our minds in the believing thoughts of the

abundant fatherly mercies of the Lord, we shall most abundantly love Him. Every mercy is a suitor to us from God! the contents of them all is this: My son, give Me thy heart, love Him who thus loveth thee."

No. 1487.

RIBES SANGUINEUM.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This very elegant plant was found by Lewis, on the Columbia River: it was first brought to this country by Mr. Douglas, the collector to the Horticultural Society, at whose garden it was raised, and kindly communicated to us. It has grown freely, making shoots in one summer nearly two feet in length, and seems as if it would form a pretty large bush. Its beautiful flowers came out in profusion with the leaves in the month of April: we are not acquainted with the fruit.

It appears to be exceedingly hardy and readily cultivated, and may be increased by layers or cuttings: should be planted in rich loamy soil.

Hovea Celsi

No. 1488.

HOVEA CELSI.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

....

A native of New Holland: it was introduced into France by the expedition under Captain Baudin, and has been named in honour of Mr. Cels, of Paris, who first had it for sale, and from whom we originally obtained it. It is a most elegant plant, especially if growing in the full ground of a conservatory, as it will not thrive long in a pot: ours was six feet high or more, and perfectly loaded with flowers, which are produced in April and May.

It is exceedingly difficult to propagate, unless seeds can be obtained, which seldom come to perfection in this country: of course it has always been scarce.

[illegible] *del.*

Dodecatheon meadia *flore albo*

No. 1489.

DODECATHEON MEADIA, *flore albo.*

Class. **PENTANDRIA** Order. **MONOGYNIA.**

....

We received this in 1827 from our friend Dr. Wray, at Augusta, under the name of integrifolia; but it agrees not at all with Michaux's description of that plant, which we believe is only known from his Flora. Our subject seems to differ from the old kind in little but the colour of the flower: it is apparently equally hardy, and flowers also in the same season, April and May.

It should be planted in peat earth and loam, either in a pot or border, and may be increased by dividing the roots.

No. 1490.

DIOSMA SPHÆROCEPHALA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced in 1820. It is a bushy shrub, with many slender crooked branches, seldom growing above two feet in height. The leaves have a powerful, and to some, unpleasant smell: the blossoms are produced in May, growing in very round heads, each composed of numerous small flowers.

It requires the greenhouse, will increase by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and peat soil.

G. Loddiges del.

Rhododendron chamæcistus

No. 1491.

RHODODENDRON CHAMÆCISTUS.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the mountains of Carniola, whence we received seeds of it in 1786, from our excellent friend Baron von Zois. It is a most delicate little plant, seldom exceeding three or four inches in height, flowering with us in May. We increase it by cuttings. The soil should be peat, and in winter the plants may be kept in a cold frame, or under a hand-glass. In summer it should be placed in a shady situation, and moderately watered. It is a charming production of the Great Author of All Good.

"Infinite God, Thou Great, Unrivalled One,
Whose glory makes a blot of yonder Sun!
Compared with Thine, how dim his beauty seems!
How quenched the radiance of his golden beams!
Thou art my Bliss, the Light by which I move;
In Thee alone dwells all that I can love;
All darkness flies when Thou art pleased to appear,
A sudden spring renews the fading year;
Where'er I turn I see Thy power and grace,
The watchful guardians of our heedless race;
Thy various creatures in one strain agree,
All, in all times and places, speak of Thee;
Ev'n I, with trembling heart and stammering tongue,
Attempt Thy praise, and join the general song."

No. 1492.

PULMONARIA MOLLIS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a hardy perennial plant. It is a native of Transylvania, and was introduced in 1816. In this country it flowers in May and June. It may be increased by separating the roots in the spring, and grows very well in the open border, or in a pot, in light loamy soil.

No. 1493.

CAMELLIA EURYOIDES.

Class. *MONADELPHIA* Order. *POLYANDRIA.*

This is a native of China: it is a slender plant, with pendulous hairy branches, flowering sparingly from the axils of the leaves, in the month of April. The blossoms are inconspicuous.

It was originally received as a stock on which some other Camellia had been grafted, and died. It requires the protection of the greenhouse, and treatment similar to the other kinds. We have increased it by grafting upon the common stock, and also by cuttings.

No. 1494.

ANDROMEDA BUXIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A most elegant plant, imported by Mr. Barclay, who kindly presented it to us. It is a native of the island of Bourbon, on mountains, and was first discovered by Commerson. With us it flowers from April to July, growing from one to three feet high: the leaves are of a strong evergreen texture, and the flowers exceedingly beautiful. It is preserved without difficulty in the greenhouse, and may be raised from seeds, which are perfected in this country. The soil should be sandy peat.

Erica flexuosa.

G Loddiges del

No. 1495.

ERICA FLEXUOSA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced in 1792. It is a dwarf bushy plant, and flowers during the spring and summer.

It may be increased by cuttings, which must be potted in sandy peat soil, and preserved from frost in an airy greenhouse.

Loddiges del

Ononis rotundifolia.

No. 1496.

ONONIS ROTUNDIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

....

This is a kind of half shrubby plant, growing from one to two, or even three feet high, and flowering through most of the summer months, when it is very ornamental. It grows naturally in the Alps of Switzerland, and is quite hardy, thriving in any tolerably good garden soil. It frequently bears seeds, by which it is increased without difficulty.

G. Loddiges del. Alstrœmeria bicolor. G.C. sc.

No. 1497.

ALSTRŒMERIA BICOLOR.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

We raised this in 1826, among some of the A. tricolor, of which it is a kind of variety. It is something more vigorous, and grows to above two feet high, flowering in May and June. It will increase by separating the roots, which however is an operation of difficulty, and should be performed in the autumn, at which time the plant is in a dormant state. The soil should be loam and peat, with the addition of a large portion of very old rotten dung. It is necessary to preserve it in the greenhouse.

Diosma rubra

No. 1498.

DIOSMA RUBRA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was cultivated by Miller in 1752, and has been published under this name (which seems to be very inapplicable) by various authors.

It requires the greenhouse, flowers in May and June, and may be increased by cuttings: the soil should be loam and peat.

Potentilla alpestris.

G. Loddiges del

No. 1499.

POTENTILLA ALPESTRIS.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Alps of Switzerland: we received it in 1825 from Mr. Schleicher. It flowers in May in great profusion, and is a very brilliant and shewy species. It is perennial, and quite hardy, increasing itself by its short creeping stalks, which put out roots freely. It will grow in any good garden soil, either in a border or pot.

Oxalis Deppei

No. 1500.

OXALIS DEPPEI.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of Mexico, introduced very lately by Mr. Barclay, through whose kindness we have received it. The name has been given in honour of Mr. Deppe, a German naturalist and collector, who is now on his second expedition to New Spain, exploring its valuable productions, of which so little, comparatively, is at present known. It flowers in June, preserved in the greenhouse, and will probably increase itself by offsets, as is the case with the others of this numerous family. The soil should be sandy peat.

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Aloe expansa - - -	- *Expanded Aloe* - - -	1430
. . . humilis - - -	- *Dwarf do.* - - - - -	1481
Alonsoa intermedia -	- *Intermediate Alonsoa* -	1456
Alstrœmeria bicolor -	- *Two-coloured Alstrœmeria* - - - - -	1497
Amaryllis rutila - -	- *Fiery Amaryllis* - -	1449
Andromeda buxifolia -	- *Box leaved Andromeda*	1494
. . . . calyculata	- *Canadian do.* - - - -	1464
Anemia lanceolata -	- *Spear-shaped Anemia* -	1416
Arabis albida - - -	- *White Arabis* - - -	1459
Aspidistra lurida - -	- *Dingy Aspidistra* - -	1468
Astrapæa wallichii -	- *Wallich's Astrapæa* -	1445
Azalea indica *purpurea pleno* - - - - -	- *Double purple Azalea*	1461
Begonia semperflorens	- *Everflowering Begonia*	1439
Blighia sapida - - -	- *Akee Fruit* - - - -	1484
Caladium zamiæfolium	- *Zamia-leaved Caladium*	1408
Calceolaria plantaginea	- *Plantain-leaved Calceolaria* - - - - -	1402
Calothamnus clavatus -	- *Club-leaved Colothamnus* - - - - -	1447
Camellia euryoides -	- *Small-flowered Camellia* - - - - - -	1493
. .japonica *crassinervis*	*Thick-veined do.* - -	1475
. . . . . *knightii*	*Knight's do.* - - - -	1463
. . . . . *rosa-sinensis*	*China Rose do.* - - -	1455
Campanula capillaris -	- *Slender Bell Flower* -	1406
Ceratochilus grandiflorus	*Large-flowered Ceratochilus* - - - -	1414
Clethra acuminata - -	- *Sharp-leaved Clethra* -	1427
Cochlearia danica - -	- *Danish Cochlearia* - -	1482
Cælogyne fimbriata -	- *Fringed Cælogyne* - -	1425
Crocus pusillus - -	- *Dwarf Crocus* - - -	1454
Dichorisandra oxypetala	- *Sharp petaled Dichor*	1440
Diosma rubra - - -	- *Heath-leaved Diosma* -	1498

		No.
Diosma sphærocephala -	*Round-headed Diosma*	1490
Dodecatheon meadia *fl. albo* - - - - - -	*White Dodecatheon* -	1489
Dodonæa attenuata - -	*Slender-leaved Dodonæa*	1470
Doronicum caucasicum -	*Caucasian Doronicum* -	1465
Eccremocarpus scaber -	*Rough Eccremocarpus*	1411
Erica archeriana - - -	*Lady Archer's Heath* -	1466
. . . australis - - - -	*Spanish do.* - - - -	1472
. . . carnea - - - -	*Swiss do.* - - - - -	1452
. . . cinerea *atro-purpurea* - - - -	*Dark Purple do.* - -	1409
. . . crinita - - - -	*Bristly-leaved do.* - -	1432
. . . discolor - - - -	*Discoloured do.* - - -	1453
. . . flexuosa - - - -	*Zigzag do.* - - - -	1495
. . . petiveri - - - -	*Petiver's do.* - - - -	1426
. . . præcox - - - -	*Early Flowering do.* -	1413
. . . sparsa - - - -	*Scattered Flowered do.* -	1467
. . . vernix - - - -	*Varnished Flowered do.*	1443
Euphorbia lophogona - -	*Crested Angled Spurge*	1477
Fuchsia multiflora - - -	*Many-flowered Fuchsia*	1415
Grevillea rosmarinifolia -	*Rosemary-leaved Grevillea* - - - - -	1479
Hedysarum elongatum -	*Long-stalked Hedysarum* - - - - -	1401
. . . . . . obscurum -	*Obscure do.* - - - -	1434
Hovea celsi - - - - -	*Cels's Hovea* - - - -	1488
. . . elliptica - - - -	*Elliptic-leaved do.* - -	1450
. . . purpurea - - -	*Purple do.* - - - -	1457
Iris moræoides - - - -	*Moræa-like Iris* - - -	1428
Leontice thalictroides -	*Columbine-leaved Leontice* - - - - -	1473
Leucojum pulchellum -	*Neat Snowflake* - - -	1478
Leucopogon interruptus -	*Fascicle-leaved Leucopogon* - - - - -	1451
. . . . . polystachyus	*Many-spiked do.* - - -	1436
Liatris sphæroidea - - -	*Round-flowered Liatris*	1417
Lobelia fulgens - - - -	*Fulgent Lobelia* - -	1435
Lychnis coronata - - -	*Chinese Lychnis* - -	1433
Lysimachia longifolia - -	*Long-leaved Lysimachia*	1422
Melasphærula parviflora -	*Small-flowered Melasphærula* - - - -	1444

		No.
Monarda punctata - - -	*Dotted Monarda* - -	1437
Ononis rotundifolia - -	*Round-leaved Rest-harrow* - - - - -	1496
Onosma taurica - - -	*Taurian Onosma* - -	1405
Orthrosanthus multiflorus	*Many-flowered Orthrosanthus* - - - -	1474
Oxalis Deppei - - - -	*Deppe's Wood Sorrel* -	1500
Pentstemon angustifolium	*Narrow-leaved Pentstemon* - - - - -	1420
. . . . atropurpureum	*Dark Purple do.* - -	1429
. . . . pulchellum -	*Pretty do.* - - - -	1438
Phlox divaricata - - -	*Early-flowered Phlox* -	1418
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Podalyria sericea - - -	*Silky Podalyria* - - -	1442
Potentilla alpestris - -	*Alpine Potentilla* - -	1499
Primula decora - - - -	*Graceful Primula* - -	1480
Pulmonaria mollis - - -	*Soft Pulmonaria* - -	1492
Rhododendron chamæcistus - - - - - - -	*Thyme-leaved Rhododendron* - - - -	1491
. . . . . . dauricum	*Daurian do.* - - - -	1446
Ribes alpinum - - - -	*Alpine Currant* - - -	1486
. . sanguineum - - -	*Rose-coloured Flowering do.* - - - -	1487
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Ruellia picta - - - - -	*Painted-leaved Ruellia*	1448
Scilla bifolia alba - - -	*White Squill* - - -	1462
. . italica - - - -	*Italian Squill* - - -	1483
Scottia dentata - - - -	*Toothed Scottia* - - -	1458
Selago fasciculata - - -	*Cluster-flowered Selago*	1423
Spiræa vaccinifolia - -	*Slender Spiræa* - - -	1403
Solanum myrtifolium - -	*Myrtle-leaved Nightshade* - - - - -	1431
Stachys aspera - - - -	*Rough Stachys* - - -	1412
Tigridia pavonia - - -	*Tiger Flower* - - - -	1424
Trifolium fimbriatum - -	*Fringed Clover* - - -	1421
Viburnum obovatum - -	*Carolina Viburnum* -	1476
Viola dentata - - - -	*Toothed Violet* - - -	1485
. . sagittata - - - -	*Arrow-shaped do.* - -	1471
Zephyranthes candida - -	*White Zephyranthes* -	1419

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